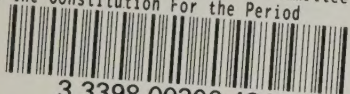


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REPORT OF THE
SELECT SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON THE CONSTITUTION

June 1981

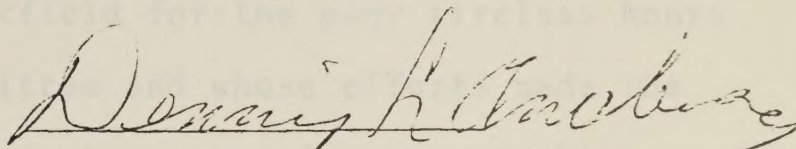
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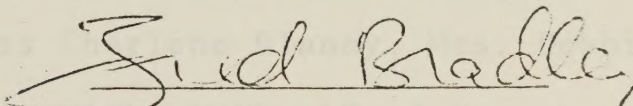
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To the Members of the Legislative Assembly

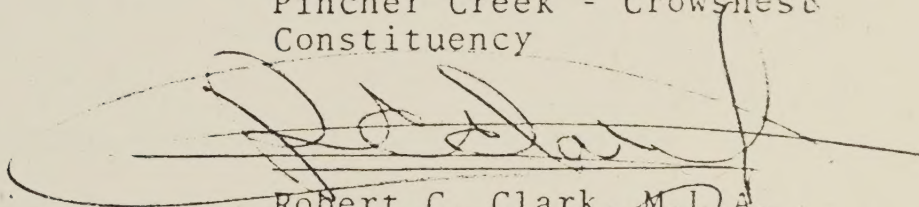
The members of the Special Select Committee on the Constitution, have the honour to report the work of the Committee for the period from November 1980 to May 1981.



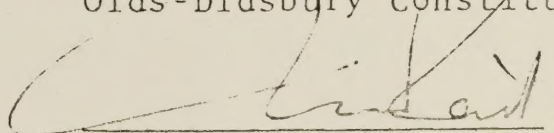
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Calgary Currie Constituency



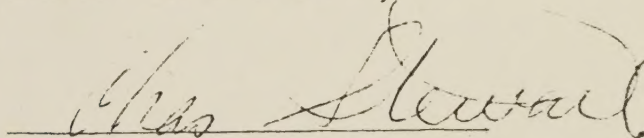
Fred D. Bradley, M.L.A.
Pincher Creek - Crowsnest
Constituency



Robert C. Clark, M.L.A.
Olds-Didsbury Constituency

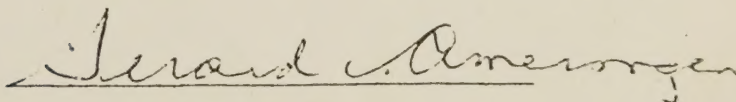


Ian C. Reid, M.D., M.L.A.
Edson Constituency



Charles Stewart, M.L.A.
Wainwright Constituency

Chairman:



Gerard Amerongen, M.L.A.
Edmonton Meadowlark Constituency



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Committee expresses cordial thanks to the Clerk of the Assembly, Mr. Bohdan Stefaniuk, for his work in scheduling and making advance arrangements. A special thank you is extended to our research staff, Miss Cathy Krysa and Mr. Randall Hatfield for the many tireless hours spent assisting the Committee and whose efforts made the Committee's work both more pleasant and more valuable. Cordial thanks are also very much due to Mrs. Jan McKee, Miss Robyn Taylor, Miss Charlene Blaney, Mrs. Debbie Park, Ms. Karen Lynch and Mr. Michael Checkland.

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INTRODUCTION

P R E F A C E

Canada is a federal state with ten provinces and two territories; each different and unique. The country has to recognize and accomodate this diversity or it will not continue to exist.

The Constitution must be for all of Canada. It must be acceptable to Canadians and reflect the equal partnership that is the very basis of the country.

(1) Vision

(2) Objectives

CONCLUSIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ALBERTA
A REPORT BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION

June 1, 1981

I INTRODUCTION

(a) Formation and mandate of the Committee

A resolution, entitled "Proposed Resolution for the Joint Address to her Majesty, the Queen, Respecting the Constitution of Canada," was presented to the Parliament of Canada on October 6, 1980. As one part of its response to the federal unilateral action on the constitution, the Alberta Legislature unanimously passed Motion 26 on November 26, 1980. This motion provided for the establishment of the Special Select Committee on the Constitution. It reads as follows:

Be it resolved that

- (1) *a select special committee of this Assembly be established to explore constitutional and related issues with members of other provincial legislatures, to gain knowledge of the point of view in other jurisdictions, and help convey the position taken by this resolution on Government Motion No. 24, dated November 24, 1980, to other parts of Canada;*
- (2) *the committee shall consist of the following members:*

*Hon. G. Amerongen, Chairman,
D. Anderson,
F. Bradley,
R. Clark,
I. Reid,
C. Stewart;*
- (3) *members of the committee shall be paid in accordance with S.59(1) of the Legislative Assembly Act;*

- (4) reasonable disbursements by the committee for staff assistance, equipment and supplies, public information needs, rent, travel, and other expenditures necessary for the effective conduct of its responsibilities shall be paid, subject to the approval of the chairman;
- (5) in carrying out its responsibilities, the committee may, with the concurrence of the head of a department, utilize the services of members of the public service employed in that department or of the staff employed by the Assembly;
- (6) the committee may, without leave of the Assembly, sit during a period when the Assembly is adjourned or prorogued;
- (7) when its work has been completed, the committee shall report to the Assembly if it is then sitting, and may release its report during a period when the Assembly is adjourned or prorogued by depositing a copy with the Clerk and forwarding a copy to each member of the Assembly.

The mandate of the Committee thus included communicating the position of the Alberta Legislature with respect to the process of constitutional renewal undertaken by the federal government, as expressed in Motion 24:

Be it resolved that

the Legislative Assembly of Alberta support patriation of the British North America Act with appropriate safeguards for the protection of provincial rights, proprietary interests, and jurisdiction; there be no amendments diminishing provincial rights, proprietary interests, and jurisdiction without the consent of the provinces affected; the Legislative Assembly express its opposition to the unilateral action proposed by the government of Canada; the Legislative Assembly urge the federal/provincial constitutional discussions be resumed as soon as possible in order to ensure that the federal government and all provincial governments may participate fully and equally in recommending constitutional changes which will decide the future of Canada.

This motion was passed by the Legislative Assembly on November 24, 1980, by a vote of 70 to 1.

This report covers the work of the Committee from November 1980 to May 1981.

I (b) Fulfillment of Mandate

The Chairman of the Committee contacted the Speaker of the parliament in each of the provinces and territories of Canada, and scheduled meetings with legislators in each jurisdiction. In those jurisdictions where a committee of the Assembly was considering constitutional issues, members met with that committee. In other jurisdictions, the Alberta Committee met with representatives of the caucuses of the Assemblies. Without exception, these meetings resulted in frank and informative exchanges of views on federal unilateral action, a constitutional amending formula, the protection of individual rights in a parliamentary democracy, and a number of related issues. The topics of resource ownership and control surfaced in many meetings and hence were widely discussed with legislators in all jurisdictions.

In addition to meetings with legislators, the Committee met with and discussed constitution-related issues with a wide cross section of Canadians. Members spoke at service club meetings,

which were followed by question and answer sessions; they also met with interest groups, and were interviewed by, and held discussions with, radio, television, and newspaper representatives. Open-line radio shows provided a valuable forum for exchange of views with the public. Committee members also met with labour organizations and representatives of the academic community, and participated in open forums at universities. As well, informative meetings were held with boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and with members of city councils. A list of the scheduled contacts made by the Committee is contained in the Appendix. Many other unscheduled contacts were made.

I (c) General Observations

During the time covered by this report, the circumstances surrounding the federal unilateral action on the constitution changed rapidly. When the Committee began its work, six of the provinces were jointly challenging the federal resolution in three provincial courts, the joint Senate/House of Commons Committee was holding hearings on the federal resolution, and the British Committee on Foreign Affairs was considering the question. The British Committee's report supports the position taken by the provinces which have opposed the federal unilateral action.

In April 1981 the federal resolution was referred to the Supreme Court of Canada, with a commitment by the Prime Minister not to act further until the Court ruled.

Most significantly, an Accord has been signed by the governments of the eight provinces now vehemently opposing the federal action. The Accord outlines agreement by those provinces on an amending formula which safeguards the historic sovereignty and jurisdiction of the provinces and provides for made-in-Canada constitutional reform. It also calls for the immediate patriation of the British North America Act without any other changes.

II THE PROVINCES AND THE TERRITORIES

(a) Manitoba - December 8 - 10, 1980

The Alberta Committee met with the Manitoba Select Committee charged with the responsibility of holding hearings on the Constitution in that province. There was a great deal of support among Manitoba government legislators for the position taken by the Alberta Legislature opposing the federal unilateral action and amending formula. The opposition members on the Manitoba Select Committee focused discussion on resource control and ownership. They expressed a point of view supporting federal intrusion into the resource ownership and jurisdiction of the provinces.

There was evidence of strong feeling against the federal constitutional resolution among the general public in Manitoba. Yet, representatives of the Francophone community indicated that, owing to a history of discriminatory treatment, it was essential that their language and cultural rights be protected by law. They tentatively suggested that protection of these rights in paramount legislation would be acceptable. A few members of the academic community in Manitoba voiced support for the federal resolution, but had not given consideration to what responsibilities should belong to the provinces.

In the main, the public in the province of Manitoba responded positively to the Alberta position on resource control and ownership, even though, at that time, many people did not possess a clear understanding of the relationship between energy pricing and energy self-sufficiency for Canada.

II (b) Saskatchewan - January 12, 13, 1981

The meeting of the Alberta Committee with government and opposition members of the Saskatchewan Legislature confirmed that there is considerable agreement on constitutional change between Alberta and Saskatchewan. With respect to an amending formula, members of the official opposition in Saskatchewan voiced support for the Vancouver consensus. During discussion of the positive aspects of this formula there was indication that government members would give it further consideration. Although at the time of this meeting Saskatchewan government members were in substantial agreement with the overall position of the Alberta Legislature on constitutional reform, they had not yet indicated a total unwillingness to support the federal resolution. Later, Saskatchewan was one of the eight provinces that signed the April 16 Accord.

Strong general support of the Alberta Legislature's position was indicated by a cross section of the public. This feedback was received in both Regina and Saskatoon on radio talk shows, through radio and television interviews, and in meetings with service clubs and students.

II (c) New Brunswick - January 19-21, 1981

The Committee's work in New Brunswick included visits to the three largest cities: Fredericton, Saint John, and Moncton.

The meeting with the New Brunswick Constitution Committee was held on January 19, 1981. The position of the majority of the government members did not differ substantially from Premier Hatfield's prior comments regarding patriation, an amending formula, and the entrenchment of a charter of rights and freedoms. The position of the official opposition was similar to that of the government. There was support by most politicians in that province for the federal resolution. The majority of the New Brunswick Committee recognized the need for higher energy prices to ensure self-sufficiency.

Public response to the Alberta Committee indicated considerable support in New Brunswick for the position of the six provinces then opposing the federal resolution. This support was especially noted with respect to the unilateral action of the federal government, and its proposed amending formula. There was support for a charter of rights, particularly from representatives of the Acadian population.

(Members noted a frequent error in terminology with respect to "Maritime provinces" and "Atlantic provinces". Many Canadians refer to "the Maritimes" when they mean the Atlantic provinces; that is, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, as well as Newfoundland. Western Canadian references to Ontario and Quebec as "eastern Canada" are corrected, in Atlantic Canada by showing that they are "eastern Canada" and Ontario and Quebec are "central Canada".)

II (d) Nova Scotia - January 24-26, 1981

The meeting of the Alberta Committee and the Nova Scotia Constitution Committee was held on January 24, 1981. The government and official opposition in Nova Scotia took opposing points of view with respect to both the unilateral action of the federal government and the proposed amending formula. The government members were supportive of the Alberta position. The prospect of developing natural gas from Sable Island, and the anticipated economic benefits, have resulted in strong government support for provincial ownership and control of natural resources. At the time of the Committee's visit, Nova Scotia had not yet indicated total opposition to the federal resolution, although, Nova Scotia is now one of the eight provinces that signed the April 16 Accord.

There was considerable opposition among Nova Scotians to both the process and the content of the federal action.

II (e) Newfoundland and Labrador - January 25-28, 1981

The provincial parliament here was divided on constitutional and energy issues. The Conservative government expressed total support for Alberta's position, while the Liberal opposition supported several of the federal proposals. The similar positions of this government and the Alberta government are well known. The Newfoundland and Labrador government representatives outlined that province's grievances with the federal government. In some measure, the strong position taken by the Newfoundland government on the ownership and development of offshore resources can be traced directly to the entry of that province, previously a separate dominion, into Confederation in 1949.

Both the Newfoundland government and the general public are deeply concerned about the ownership and control of offshore resources. While looking forward to the benefits of resource development, the unique quality of life is valued highly by Newfoundlanders. Too rapid development of oil and gas is feared because of its potentially adverse effects on cultural and social life.

Public response in this province was overwhelming against the federal proposal.

II (f) Prince Edward Island - January 28-30, 1981

The meeting with government representatives in Prince Edward Island revealed substantial agreement between that province and Alberta in objecting to the federal unilateral action. The opposition under their new interim leader indicated some support for equal status under an amending formula. As a means of correcting the perceived imbalance in the federal system, the government of Prince Edward Island strongly supports greater provincial participation in national institutions, such as making appointments to national boards and agencies with particular emphasis on Senate reform. Regional representation on federal boards and agencies is also supported. The Prince Edward Island legislators explained the unique features of their "Island" life style and emphasized the need for further communication and sensitivity among provinces. Due to the long history of absentee landlords, control of land ownership is a crucial concern of all Islanders.

Among the public there was general opposition to the unilateral process used by the federal government.

II (g) Quebec - February 16-18, 1981

The Alberta Committee was warmly received in Quebec. It is clear that the two provinces share a strong, common position against both the process and the content of the federal resolution. The Alberta Committee met separately with representatives of all three parties in the Quebec Legislature. Unanimous concern was expressed with respect to the preservation of the French language and culture in North America.

The meeting with Union Nationale members revealed that the party was clearly opposed to the federal initiatives. There was substantial agreement with Alberta's position on unilateral action, the amending formula, and the charter of rights. An informal exchange with Parti Quebecois representatives revealed a mutual interest in provincial co-operation, and a strong feeling against constitutional reform without the equal participation of the provinces. This position was also expressed by the Liberal representatives; however, there were differences between the Alberta position on the amending formula and charter of rights, and that of some Liberal members.

All three parties expressed a strong desire to have Canada's constitution written by all of the partners in Confederation.

One of the Committee's important observations in Quebec was that all three provincial parties vehemently oppose the federal unilateral action on the constitution, while in contrast the great majority of Quebec's federal members solidly support it.

The Committee's efforts to communicate with the people of Quebec were limited by its members' inability to communicate fluently in French. Public response in that province revealed opposition to federal unilateral action on the constitution. There was a broad difference of opinion on an entrenched charter of rights. English-speaking support for the charter appeared to originate with the provisions of Quebec Bill 101, the languages Bill. The challenge before the people of Quebec to preserve a Francophone society in North America would be assisted by efforts on the part of all Canadians to gain a better understanding of the cultural and linguistic uniqueness of that province.

II (h) Northwest Territories - March 1 & 2, 1981

The Alberta Committee was cordially received in the Northwest Territories, and met with a number of members of the Northwest Territories Legislature. The meeting provided insight into the Territories' position on constitutional reform.

Members of the Northwest Territories Legislature stated that the Territories are all too often neglected by other parliaments in southern Canada. It was also noted that visitors are quick to make assumptions about the points of view and unique problems of the people of the north, after a visit of only a few short days. The Northwest Territories members expressed frustration at their inability to contribute to constitutional reform in Canada. Their government is not invited to participate in a meaningful way in constitutional conferences.

Discussion focused on aboriginal rights, mobility rights, language rights, the status of the government of the Northwest Territories, and the desire of the government of the Northwest Territories to be represented at constitutional conferences. There is great concern in the Northwest Territories that pending federal legislation (Bill C-48) will prevent the territorial government from gaining control of resources in the future.

This Bill, presently before the House of Commons, would give the federal government the authority to control the pace of resource development. Importantly, ownership would not rest with the northern territories. Should provincial status eventually be conferred on the Northwest Territories, it would become a second-class partner under the provisions of this Bill. The Committee feels that every effort should be made to protect the interests of our northern neighbours.

II (i) Yukon - March 3, 1981

The Alberta Committee met with the Yukon Select Committee on the Constitution which includes representatives of all three political parties in the Yukon Assembly.

The majority of the Yukon members voiced support for the position of the eight provinces. Specific constitutional concerns of the Yukon members include aboriginal rights, northern resources, mobility rights, representation at first ministers' conferences, and Yukon constitutional development. Provincial status is a major issue in Yukon. Questions posed to the Alberta Committee by a number of media representatives reflected this goal of the people.

The Alberta Committee believes that attention should be drawn to the concerns of the residents of Yukon. While provincial status is not anticipated overnight, Yukon looks forward to the day when it can become a full-fledged partner in Confederation.

If passed, the effect of Bill C-48 on Yukon will be just as devastating as its feared impact on the Northwest Territories. Regardless of the wishes of the residents, this legislation could prevent Yukon from achieving equal status in Confederation.

II (j) Ontario - May 4-8, 1981

The Committee originally scheduled the Ontario visit for February. At that time, meetings had been arranged with the leaders of the three caucuses represented in the Ontario Legislature, as well as with numerous officials and organizations throughout the province. However, the calling of the provincial election for March 18, 1981, resulted in the postponement of that visit. The Committee subsequently rescheduled its itinerary and travelled throughout Ontario from May 4 through May 8.

The Committee met separately with the three caucuses of the Ontario Legislature. The opposition caucuses were represented by their respective leaders and several members. The government caucus representation included a recently appointed cabinet minister. These caucus sessions provided an opportunity to outline the position of the Alberta Legislature, and exchange points of view on the content and process of the federal government's proposals. Representatives of all three caucuses expressed appreciation for Alberta's objections to the federal government's amending formula. There was indication of some support by individual members.

Committee members spent the second day in Ontario attending a number of media interviews and open-line radio shows in the Metropolitan Toronto area. On the following day, members individually visited four of the major communities in the north of the province, and one member visited Hamilton. During the remainder of the week, each member visited three or four cities in southern Ontario. Travelling individually throughout the province was an effective means of communicating with a large cross section of the population. The Committee's many contacts in 24 communities in Ontario gave a clear indication that in most cases, the majority of the people of Ontario do not agree with the stance of the Queen's Park government on federal constitutional proposals.

CONCLUSIONS

The Committee had a unique opportunity to listen to many Canadians express their points of view on constitutional reform.

Without a doubt, the vast majority of Canadians believe the rights and powers presently allocated to the provincial governments must be respected. The unilateral nature of the federal government's action respecting the Constitution is unacceptable to most Canadians. Canadians are aware of the significance of this action and the undue haste with which it is proceeding. Still, ramifications of many aspects of the federal resolution remain misunderstood. The proposed charter of rights is a good example. Our contacts indicated that Canadians wish to have written protection of their rights and freedoms, but the difficulties which entrenchment would create are little understood. It is clear that many people do not appreciate the difference between a charter of rights entrenched in the Constitution, and legislation which protects individual rights. There is also little awareness of the present protection of individual's rights through existing federal and provincial legislation. In discussing this issue with the public, the point was stressed that individual's rights and freedoms are best protected by the Parliament

closest to the people. Acts of parliaments (for example, Alberta's Individual's Rights Protection Act which is paramount legislation) are the proper means of protecting rights and freedoms in the parliamentary system of government.

As a general observation, the Committee found most Canadians did not recognize that an entrenched charter of rights would decrease the supremacy of all eleven parliaments and significantly increase the role of the judiciary. When these implications of an entrenched charter were explained, groups and individuals indicated concern with the concept.

With respect to an amending formula, the majority of the people the Committee encountered expressed strong opposition to the present federal proposal which would create first and second class provinces. An amending procedure based on regions is totally unacceptable, given the equality of the provinces. The April 16 Accord, signed by eight provinces, representing 60.4% of the population, includes an amending formula that would safeguard the historic sovereignty and jurisdiction of the provinces.

Throughout the country, the Committee became involved in numerous discussions on resource ownership and control. This inevitably led to the issue of energy supply and price. Canadians now realize that national self-sufficiency in oil and gas in the future depends upon an adequate increase in prices at this time. This price must provide sufficient funds to industry, as well as acceptable payment to the provinces owning the depleting resource.

The Committee concludes that the control and ownership of offshore resources should rest with the adjacent provinces.

The Committee's activities in the Atlantic and Central regions of the country led it to appreciate a very real concern of many Canadians that the domestic manufacture of components for major energy projects be maximised. In recognition of this concern, and with appreciation of the spin-off benefits to be derived from these projects, the Committee believes these benefits should be retained in Canada whenever possible.

In all parts of Canada, the Committee heard of the need which exists for increased communication between the people of Alberta and the people of the rest of the nation. In the Atlantic provinces, for example, it was often mentioned that the opportunity for either legislators or the general public to meet and discuss issues with representatives from Alberta, had not often presented itself in the past. Methods must be developed to address this need for increased communication. This will both increase goodwill and go a long way towards ensuring the unity of the country.

Canada is a vast nation, with many geographic barriers. The population of the country is relatively small and unevenly distributed. A country with these characteristics requires the federal system of government we have enjoyed up to this point in time. .

The history of the Maritime provinces, once the economic mainstay of the nation, and now dependent upon equalization payments, is not sufficiently widely known.

People in all parts of the nation want a strong, central government that has the ability to effectively manage its areas of jurisdiction. At the same time, Canadians firmly believe in strong and equal provinces, empowered to respond to the needs of their populations.

Above all, the diversity of Canada can only be accommodated by all governments working as equal partners. This will enable all Canadians to fulfill their aspirations within Confederation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended:

1. that The British North America Act to be patriated immediately, with an amending formula that safeguards the historic sovereignty and jurisdiction of the provinces.
2. following such patriation, that a series of federal-provincial meetings be scheduled over the next year, and that all changes agreed to at that time be implemented forthwith.
3. that a committee of this Legislature be struck to continue the communication process with the legislators and the public of other provinces and territories.
4. that any constitutional change include a mechanism to allow Yukon and the Northwest Territories to progress to full provincial status.

APPENDIX

The following is a list of the Alberta Select Committee's scheduled meetings in all jurisdictions:

MANITOBA:

Winnipeg: Meeting with Manitoba Committee on Statutory Regulations and Forms
News Conference
CBC - radio interview
CJOB Radio - open-line show
Meeting with faculty members, University of Manitoba
Meeting with faculty members, University of Winnipeg
Meeting with members of the Société Franco-Manitobaine

SASKATCHEWAN:

Regina: Meeting with members of the Government and the Official Opposition at the Saskatchewan Legislature
Kiwanis Club - speaking engagement
News conference
CKCK Radio - open-line show
CKTV - interview
Chamber of Commerce - speaking engagement

Saskatoon: CFQC Radio - interview
Board of Trade - speaking engagement
Kiwanis Club - speaking engagement
University of Saskatoon - open forum
News Conference

NEW BRUNSWICK:

Fredericton: CBC Radio - interview
CJHI Radio - interview
CFNB Radio - interview
Kiwanis Club - speaking engagement

NEW BRUNSWICK - continued

Fredericton: Rotary Club - speaking engagement

University of New Brunswick - lunch and meeting with
faculty members

University of New Brunswick - open forum

Meeting with New Brunswick Select Committee on the
Constitution

Saint John: CBC Radio - interview

Board of Trade - breakfast meeting

CFBC Radio - talk show

CHSJ Television - interview

ATV - interview

News Conference

Luncheon with Mayor and City Council

University of New Brunswick, Saint John - open forum

Meeting with the Saint John Building & Trade Society

Meeting with the New Brunswick Association for the
Advancement of Coloured People

Private dinners with community leaders

Moncton: CKCW Radio - talk show

Chamber of Commerce - meeting

Moncton Times & Transcript - interview

CBC Radio - interview

NOVA SCOTIA:

Halifax: Meeting with Nova Scotia Select Committee on the Constitution

CHNS Radio - interview

CBC Radio - interview

CJCH Radio - open-line show

Meeting with members of the Nova Scotia Federation of Labour

Board of Trade - speaking engagement

Dalhousie University - open forum

CBC-Television - interview

NOVA SCOTIA - continued

Halifax: King's College - Journalism students and Halifax
Canadian Club - open forum
News Conference
Taping of Canadian Commentary Show (New England PBS
Television Network)
Meeting with Mayor of Dartmouth

NEWFOUNDLAND:

St. John's: Meeting with members of the Government Caucus
Meeting with members of the Official Opposition Caucus
Q-Radio - open-line show
VOCM Radio - open-line show
News Conference
Kiwanis Club - speaking engagement
Evening Telegram - meeting with editorial staff
Memorial University - open forum
CJON Television - interview
CBC Radio - interview

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

Charlottetown:

Meeting with members of the Opposition Caucus
Meeting with Premier MacLean and Constitution Committee of
the Prince Edward Island Legislature
Luncheon meeting with the Board of Directors, Charlottetown
Chamber of Commerce
CFCX Radio - open-line show
Luncheon Address to the Rotary Club
University of Prince Edward Island - open forum
CBC Radio - interview
News Availability Session

QUEBEC:

Montreal: Meeting with representatives of the Union Nationale caucus
Meeting with representatives of the Parti Québécois caucus
Meeting with representatives of the Liberal caucus
Canada AM - interview
News Conference
CFCF Radio - open-line show
Concordia University - open forum
CJAD Radio - interview
CBC Radio - interview, evening news hour

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES:

Yellowknife: Meeting with members of the Northwest Territories Legislature
News Conference

YUKON:

Whitehorse: Meeting with Yukon Constitutional Committee
News Conference

ONTARIO:

Toronto: Meeting with Leader and representatives of the N.D.P. Caucus
Meeting with Leader and representatives of the Official Opposition
Meeting with representatives of the Conservative Caucus
CICY Radio - interview
CBC Radio - Ontario Morning Show, interview
CHUM-FM Radio - interview
Toronto Star - interview with member of editorial staff
Betty Kennedy Show - interview
Maclean's magazine - meeting with Assistant Managing Editor
Financial Post - meeting with member of editorial staff
CKO Radio - interview

ONTARIO - continued

Woodstock: Woodstock-Ingersoll Sentinel - meeting with managing editor
CKDK Radio - interview

St. Thomas: CHLO Radio - interview
Times-Journal - interview
Meeting with city aldermen

Brampton: CKMW Radio - interview
Brampton Daily Times - interview
Meeting with Mayor of Brampton

Guelph: CJOY Radio - interview
Guelph Daily Mercury - meeting with managing editor

Sault Ste. Marie:
Sault Daily Star - interview
Huron Broadcasting - interview
CFYN-AM/CHAS-FM Radio - interview
Chamber of Commerce - speaking engagement
Meeting with Mayor of Sault Ste. Marie

Cobourg: CHUC-CFMX-FM Radio - interview
Cobourg Daily Star - interview

Trenton: The Trentonian - interview
The Intelligencer - interview
Meeting with Mayor of Trenton

Brockville: The Recorder and Times - interview
CFJR Radio - interview
Meeting with Mayor of Brockville

Kingston: The Kingston Whig-Standard - interview
CKLC Radio - interview
Meeting with Mayor of Kingston

ONTARIO - continued

Thunder Bay: Meeting with Mayor of Thunder Bay

Chamber of Commerce - meeting

Times News-Chronicle Journal - meeting with managing editor

CJLB Radio - interview

CKPR-AM Radio - interview

St. Catherine's:

CKTB Radio - interview

CHSC Radio - interview

St. Catherine's Standard - meeting

Niagara Falls:

Meeting with Mayor of Niagara Falls

Niagara Falls Review - meeting

North Bay: North Bay Nugget - meeting

CKNBY/CHNB Television - interview

North Bay Sun - meeting

Meeting with Mayor of North Bay

CFCH Radio - interview

Chamber of Commerce - meeting

Brantford: Brantford Expositor - meeting with News Editor

CKPC Radio - interview

Cambridge: Rotary Club - speaking engagement

Kitchener: CHYM-CKGL Radio - interview

Peterborough:

CHEV Radio - interview

CKPT, CKOM Radio - interview

The Peterborough Examiner - meeting with News Editor

Oshawa: Meeting with Mayor of Oshawa

CKAR-CKQT Radio - interview

Oshawa Daily Times - meeting with Managing Editor

ONTARIO - continued

- Sudbury: Meeting with Mayor of Sudbury
Sudbury Star - meeting with Managing Editor
CKNC TV - interview
CKSO, SKGM Television - interview
CHNO/CJMX Radio - interview
- London: Meeting with Mayor of London
CJBX Radio - interview
London Free Press - interview
- Sarnia: The Sarnia Observer - interview with Managing Editor
CHOK Radio - interview
CKJD Radio - interview
Meeting with Mayor of Sarnia
- Chatham: CFCO Radio - open-line show
Chatham Daily News - interview
Meeting with Mayor of Chatham
- Welland: Welland Evening Tribune - meeting with Managing Editor
Meeting with Mayor of Welland
- Hamilton: Canadian Telemedia Productions - television interview
CKOC Radio - interview
Meeting with Mayor of Hamilton
CHML Radio - interview
- Windsor: CBC Radio - interview
CKWW Radio - interview
Windsor Star - interview

